Labs for the 21st Century

Sustainability Opportunities for Mixed-Use Academic Medical Research Facilities

October 2002

Stephen C. Turner, PE Jonathan Friedan, PE Adrian Tuluca, RA

Keys to Maximizing the Opportunities

Design Process

- Commitment/interest of Owner & A/E Team
- Pursue every element of incremental change

Campus Integration

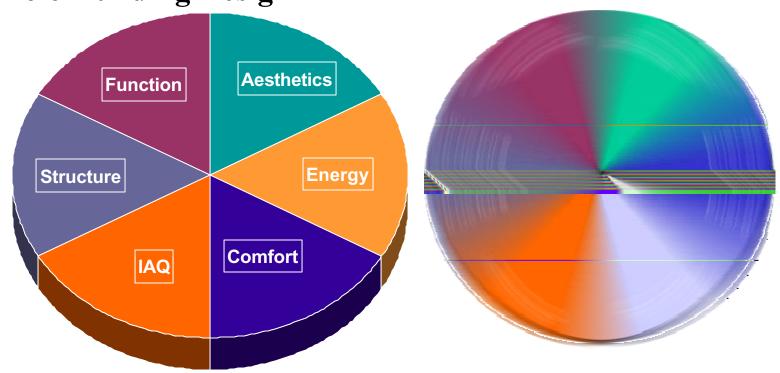
Use of the large project to set strategic direction

Multi-use Flexibility

Handle churn with minimal resource investment

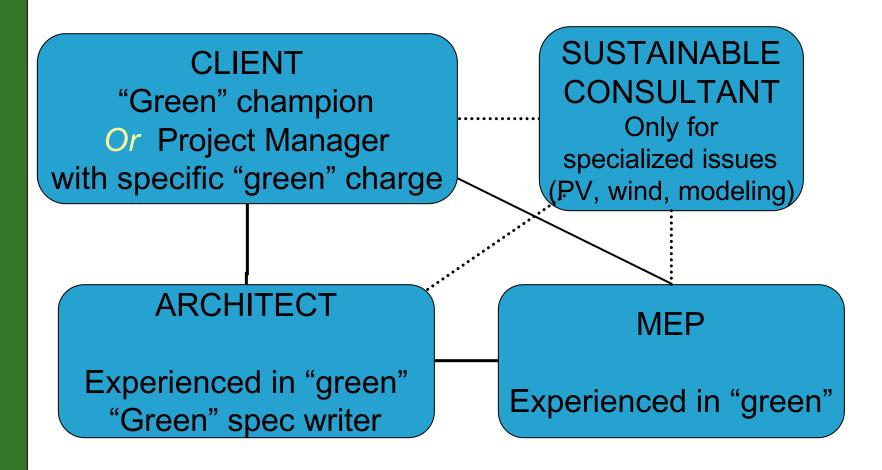
High Performance Buildings: Add MUCH KNOWLEDGE ... little money

Whole-Building Design

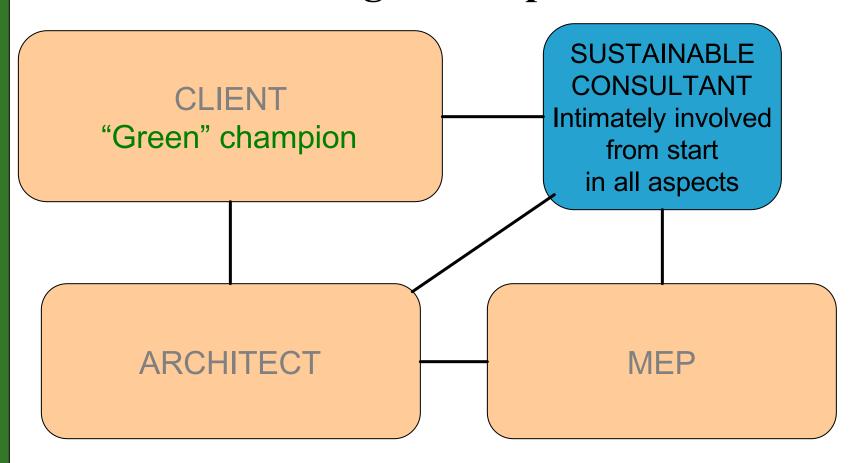


The Building

Sustainable Design – Experienced Team



Sustainable Design - Inexperienced Team



Sustainable Design – The Pitfalls

- Reluctant client, uninterested design team—gold plating in CD
- Unrealistic expectations because of "green" gurus first cost surprise
 - Great ideas from Northern Europe and Australia do not work in most U.S. climates. "Green" is climate specific.
 - State-of-the-Shelf vs. State-of-the-Art

Campus Integration

Project Overview: Large Research Facility

- State-of-the-art interdisciplinary research
 - Cognitive Linguistics, Neuroscience, Molecular
 Cell Biology; "Dry" & "Wet" Science under one roof
 - Vast range of research, office, and common spaces
 - Approximately 220,000 GSF



Campus Integration

Brown's campus today

Urban campus

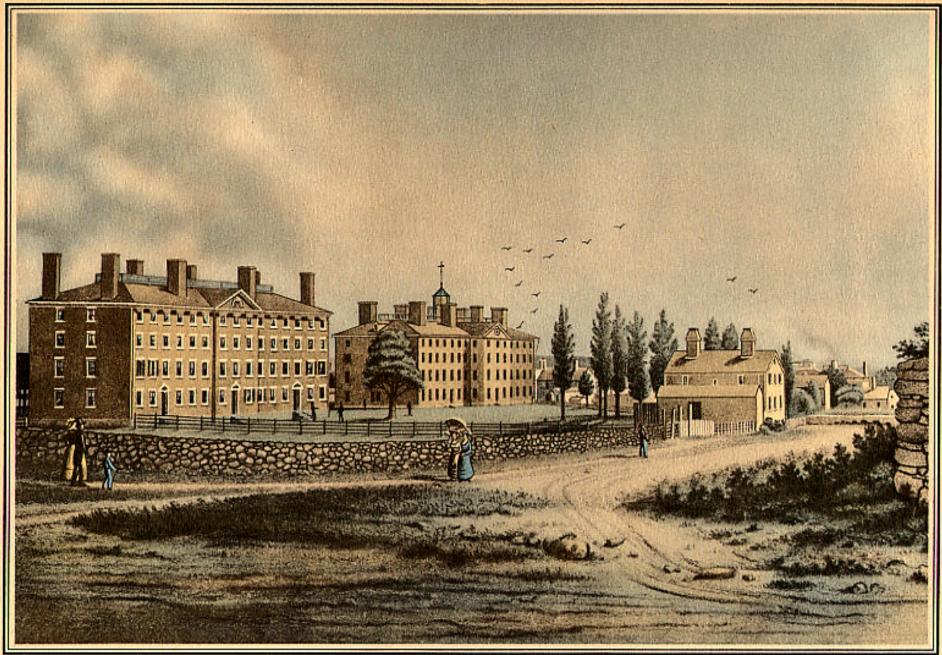
- Over 230 buildings, 5 million sq. ft., 140 acres

Utilities

- 19 mW grid, 11 & 4 kV electric distribution systems serve 130 major buildings
- Central Heat Plant, district heat, 3 miles underground HTHW pipe, 30 secondary heat exchangers serve 100 major buildings
- Dual fuel plant 250,000 lb/hour steam
- 3 mW cogen

• Historic buildings & neighborhoods require sensitive adaptive reuse & densification

- 4 national historic districts, 6 buildings listed in National Register of Historic Places, 150 contributing structures
- 2 local historic districts including 30 designated buildings



HOPE COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY HALL

PRINCIPONT'S HOUSE

BROWN UNIVERSITY, ABOUT 1825

Founded September 6, 1764 - Originally known as the College of Rhode Island. Name changed to Brown University in 1804 - School was closed between 1776 and 1783 during the Revolutionary War and "The College Edifice", now University Hall, was used as barracks by American and French troops.

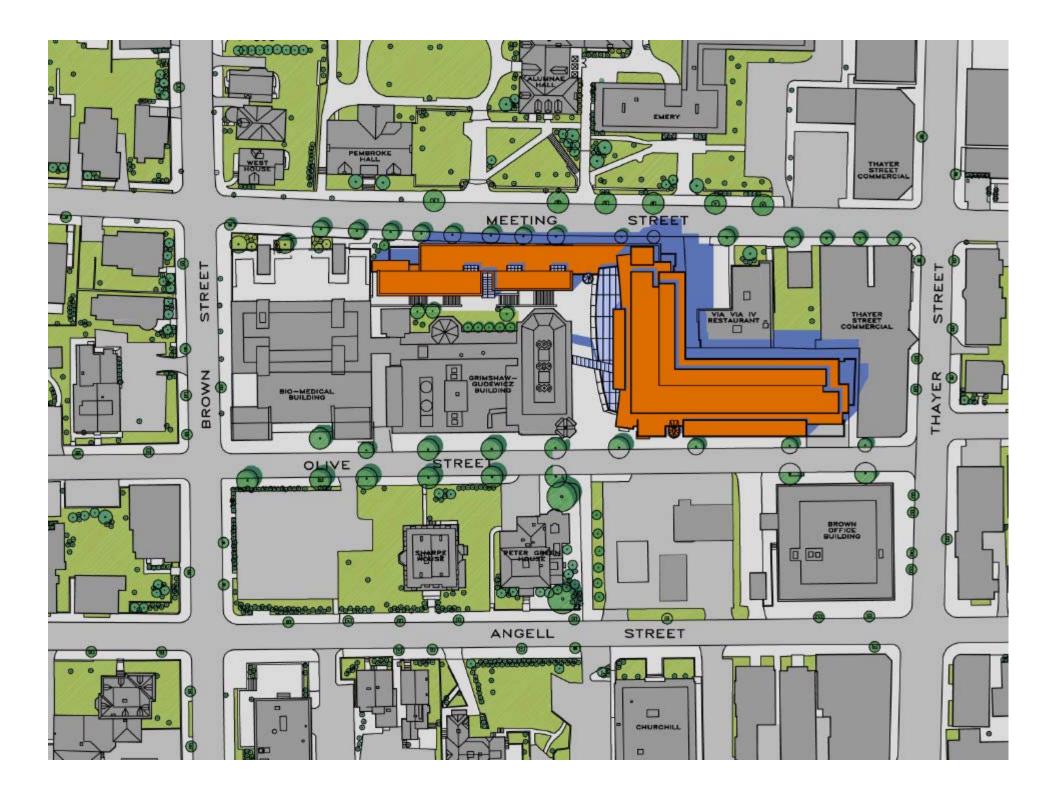




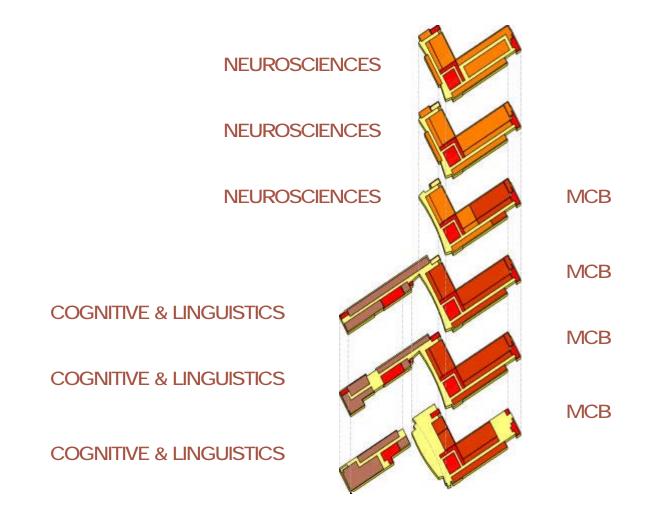
Campus Integration

Site Selection

- Urban site, no greenfield impacts, shared community amenities
 - Site utilities available in street
 - Public transit, urban trolley system
- Clustered with existing research buildings to share utilities & resources
- Largely open site minimal demolition includes under-utilized low density structures
- No historic or contributing structures existing
- Site reclamation: Doors, card access, fire alarm panels, site & interior fixtures







Block & Stack Dlagram

Diverse Space Types/Key Systems Criteria

- Neuroscience
 - Mixture of wet (50%) & dry lab (50%)
 - Vibration sensitive equipment (Photo Imaging, Microscopy)
 - Testing acoustic isolation
 - Biosafety Level 2

Cognitive Linguistics

- Dry labs
- Sensory isolation
- Conference / seminar / office

Diverse Space Types/Key Systems Criteria

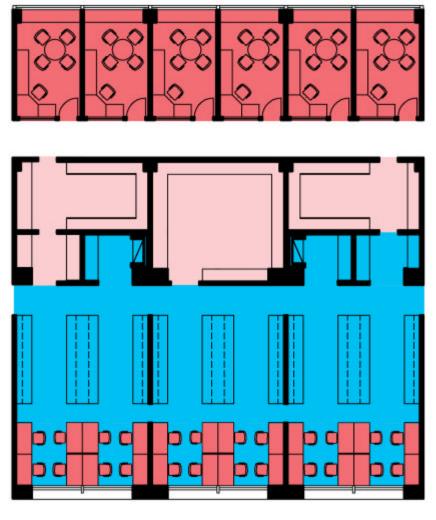
Molecular Cell Biology

- Primarily wet lab
- Biosafety Level 2
- Equipment (refrigerators, freezers, centrifuges, HPLC, incubators, ovens, chromatographs, autoclaves, etc.)

Core Facilities

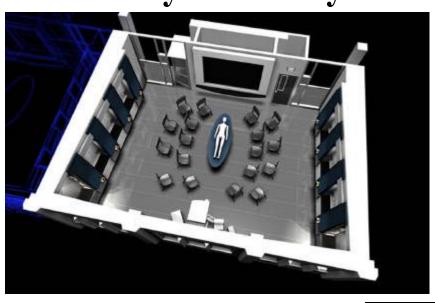
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (9.0 tesla small bore, 3.0 tesla whole body)
- Electron Microscope
- Confocal Microscope (vibration sensitive)

Brown University

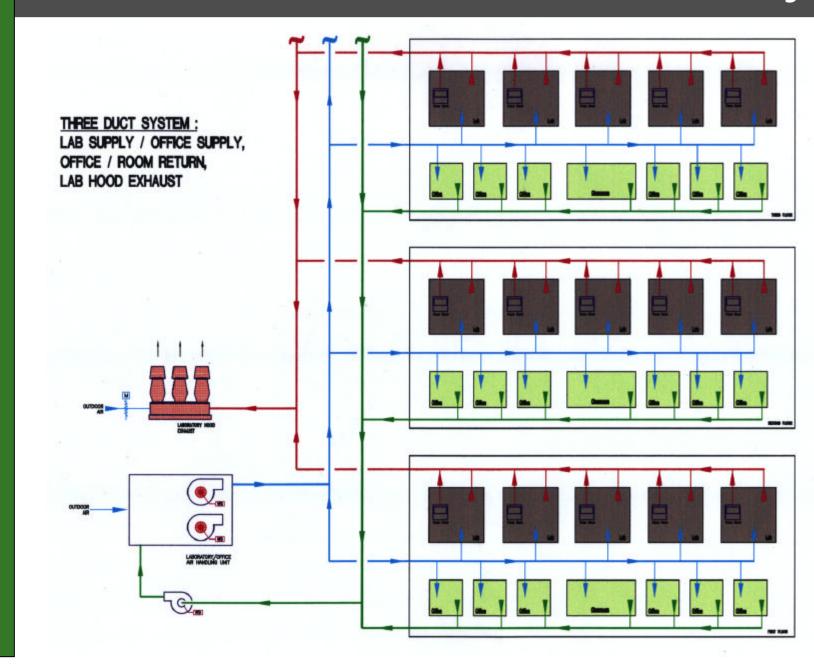


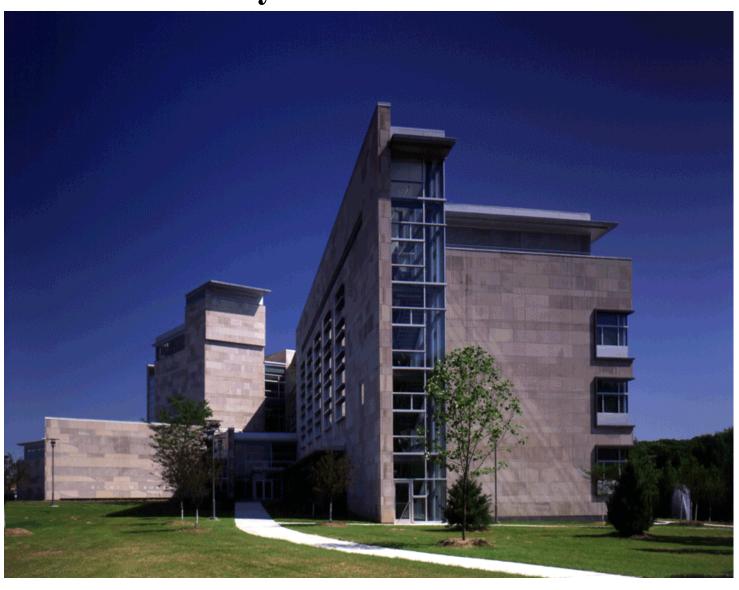
Elastic boundary: lab to lab support

University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

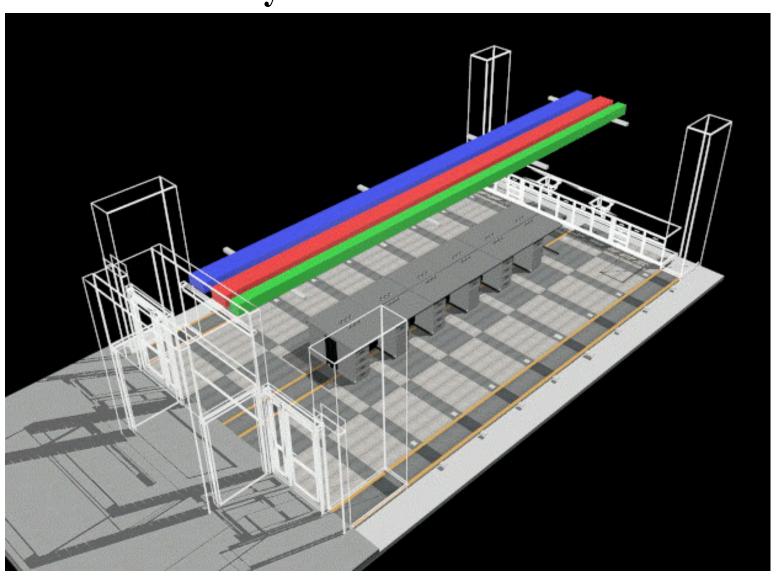




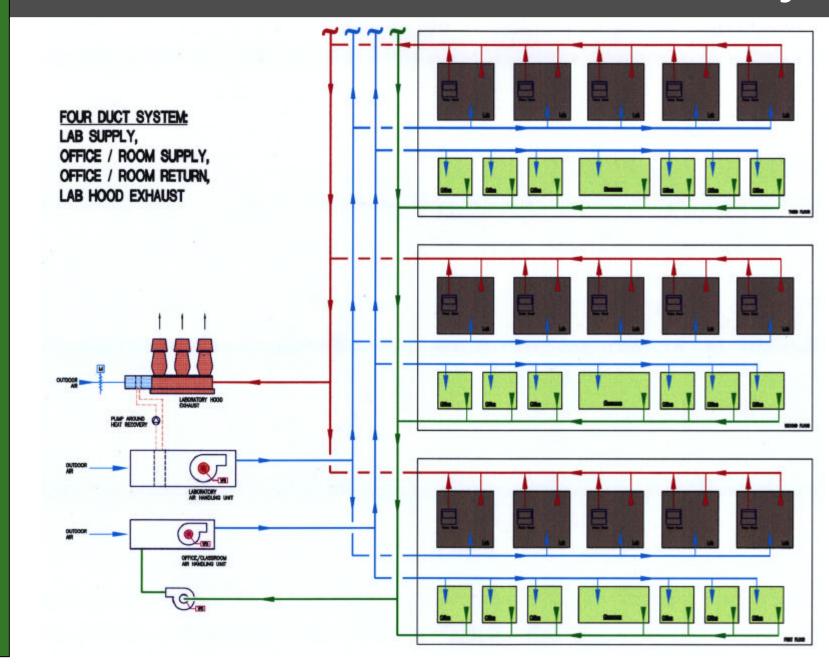


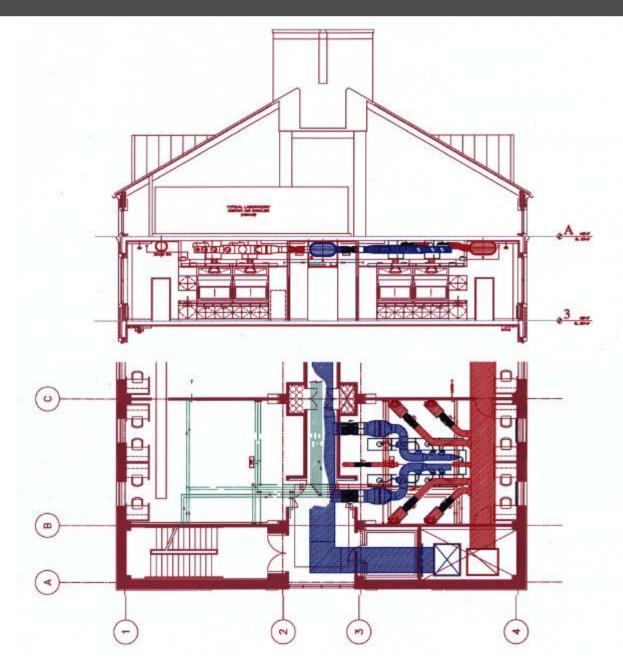


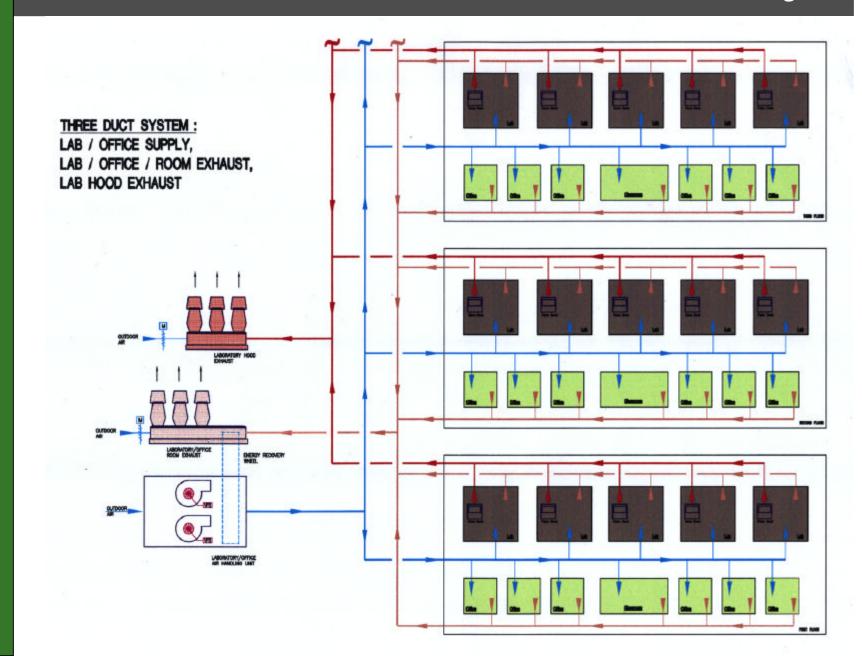






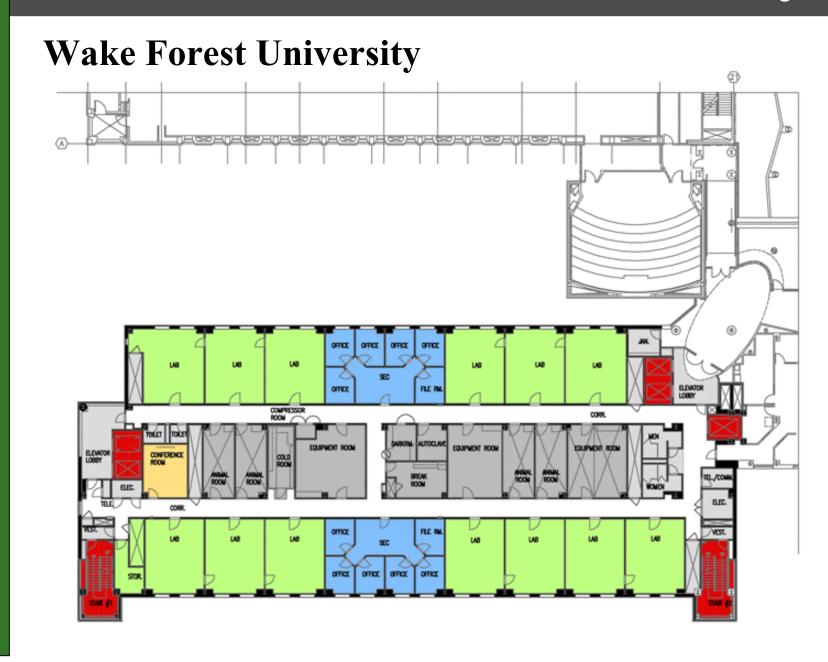






Wake Forest University





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